

## Chapter 510

# Investigation of Soils, Rock, and Surfacing Materials

- 510.01 General
- 510.02 References
- 510.03 Materials Sources
- 510.04 Geotechnical Investigation, Design, and Reporting
- 510.05 Use of Geotechnical Consultants
- 510.06 Geotechnical Work by Others
- 510.07 Surfacing Report
- 510.08 Documentation

### 510.01 General

It is the responsibility of the Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) to understand the characteristics of the soil and rock materials that support or are adjacent to the transportation facility to ensure that the facility, when designed, will be adequate to safely carry the estimated traffic. It is also the responsibility of WSDOT to ensure the quality and quantity of all borrow materials used in the construction of transportation facilities.

The following information serves as guidance in the above areas. Where a project consists of a surface overlay of an existing highway, requirements as set forth in *WSDOT Pavement Guide for Design, Evaluation and Rehabilitation* are used.

To identify the extent and estimated cost for a project, it is necessary to obtain and use an adequate base data. In recognition of this need, preliminary soils investigation work begins during project definition. This allows early investigative work and provides necessary data in a timely manner for use in project definition and design. More detailed subsurface investigation follows during the project design and plan, specification, and estimate (PS&E) phases.

It is essential to get the region's Materials Engineer (RME) and the Headquarters (HQ) Geotechnical Services Division involved in the project design as soon as possible once the need for geotechnical work is identified. See 510.04(3) for time-estimate information. Furthermore, if major changes occur as the project is

developed, inform the RME and HQ Geotechnical Services Division as soon as possible so that the geotechnical design can be adapted to the changes without significant delay to the project.

### 510.02 References

*Construction Manual*, M 41-01, WSDOT

*Hydraulics Manual*, M 23-03, WSDOT

*Plans Preparation Manual*, M 22-31, WSDOT

*Standard Plans for Road, Bridge, and Municipal Construction* (Standard Plans), M 21-01, WSDOT

*Standard Specifications for Road, Bridge, and Municipal Construction* (Standard Specifications), M 41-10, WSDOT

WSDOT Pavement Guide Interactive

### 510.03 Materials Sources

#### (1) General

The region's Project Development Engineer (RPDE) determines when a materials source is needed. The region's Materials Engineer (RME) determines the best materials source for the project. (See Figure 510-1.) It is preferred that existing approved materials source sites be used when there are suitable sites available. When there are no approved sites available, the RME conducts a site investigation. The HQ Geotechnical Services Division provides assistance upon request.

The RME selects sources for gravel base, borrow excavation and gravel borrow, crushed surfacing materials, mineral and concrete aggregates, riprap, and filler only after careful investigation of:

- The site. (Consider the adequacy of the work area.)
- The quality of the material.
- The quantity of the material. (Consider the needs of the immediate project and the needs to support future maintenance and construction work in the area.)

- Reclamation requirements.
- Aesthetic considerations.
- Economic factors.
- Ability to preserve or enhance the visual quality of the highway and local surroundings.

Once the materials source investigation and laboratory testing have been completed the RME prepares a materials source report. The materials source report summarizes the site geology, site investigation (including boring and test pit logs), source description, quality and quantity of material available, and other aspects of the materials sources that are relevant.

## **(2) Materials Source Approval**

The RME submits the materials source report to the HQ Geotechnical Services Division for review and approval.

The HQ Materials Office and the HQ Design Office must approve each pit or quarry site before it is purchased, leased, or acquired on a royalty basis. Until the approval process is complete, the project cannot be advertised for bids. Local and state permits are required for materials sources. To avoid delay in advertising the project, begin the site investigations and permitting process in the early stages of project definition.

## **510.04 Geotechnical Investigation, Design, and Reporting**

### **(1) General**

A geotechnical investigation is conducted on all projects that involve significant grading quantities, unstable ground, or foundations for structures in a manner that preserves the safety of the public who use the facility, as well as preserving the economic investment by the state of Washington. Geotechnical engineering must be conducted by engineers or engineering geologists who possess adequate geotechnical training and experience, and must be conducted in accordance with regionally or nationally accepted geotechnical practice. Where required by law, geotechnical engineering must be performed by, or under the direct supervision of, a person licensed to perform such work in the state of Washington.

### **(2) Key Contacts for Initiating Geotechnical Work**

In general, the RME functions as the clearing house for all geotechnical work, with the exception of structural projects and Washington State Ferries (WSF) projects. The RME takes the lead in conducting the geotechnical work if the geotechnical work required is such that the ground is stable and relatively firm, bedrock is not involved, and the design of the project geotechnical elements does not require specialized geotechnical design expertise. If this is not the case, the RME asks for the involvement and services of the HQ Geotechnical Services Division. They respond to and provide recommendations directly to the region's project design office (or the HQ Facilities Office in the case of Facilities projects), but always keeping the RME "in the loop."

For structural projects (bridges and tunnels, for example), the HQ Bridge and Structures Office works directly with the HQ Geotechnical Services Division.

For WSF projects, the Terminal Engineering Office works directly with the RME or the HQ Geotechnical Services Division, depending on the nature of the project.

For walls and noise walls, see Chapters 1130 and 1140, respectively. For geosynthetic design, see Chapter 530.

### **(3) Scheduling Considerations for Geotechnical Work**

The region's Design Office, HQ Bridge and Structures Office, WSF, and the HQ Facilities Office are responsible for identifying the potential need for geotechnical work, and requesting time and budget estimates from the RME or the HQ Geotechnical Services Division, as early as practical to prevent delays to the project.

Once the geotechnical design request and the site data are received by the RME or the HQ Geotechnical Services Division, it can take anywhere from two to six months, or more, to complete the geotechnical design, depending on the complexity of the project, whether or not test holes are needed, current workload, the need

to give the work to consultants, and how long it takes to obtain environmental permits and rights of entry (ROE).

If a consultant must be used, the minimum time required to complete a design (for even a simple project) is typically 2.5 months.

In true emergency situations (a highway blocked by a landslide or a collapsed bridge, for example), it is possible to get geotechnical design work completed (in house or by consultants) more rapidly to at least provide a design for temporary mitigation.

Consider all of these factors when deciding how soon to initiate the geotechnical work for a project but, in general, the sooner, the better.

#### **(4) Site Data and Permits Needed to Initiate Geotechnical Work**

To initiate geotechnical work on a project during the design and PS&E phases, provide the following information:

- (a) Project description.
- (b) Plan sheets showing the following:
  - Station and location of cuts, fills, walls, bridges, retention/detention ponds, or other geotechnical features to be designed.
  - Existing utilities (as-built plans are acceptable).
  - Right of way limits.
  - Wetlands.
  - Drainage features.
  - Existing structures.
  - Other features or constraints that could affect the geotechnical design or investigation.
- (c) Electronic files, or cross sections every 50 ft to 65 ft or as appropriate, to define existing and new ground line above and below the wall, cut, fill, and other pertinent information.
  - Show stationing.
  - Show locations of existing utilities, right of way lines, wetlands, and other constraints.
  - Show locations of existing structures that might contribute load to the cut or fill.

(d) Right of entry agreements and permits required for geotechnical investigation.

(e) Due date and work order number.

(f) Contact person.

When the alignment and any constraints as noted above are staked, the stationing on the plans and in the field must be in the same units. Physical surveys are preferred to photogrammetric surveys to ensure adequate accuracy of the site data.

Permits and agreements to be supplied by the region might include:

- HPA
- Shoreline permits
- Tribal lands and waters
- Railroad easement and right of way
- City, county, or local agency use permits
- Sensitive area ordinance permits

The region's project office is also responsible for providing the stations, offsets, and elevations of test holes to the nearest 1 ft once the test holes have been drilled. Provide test hole locations using state plane coordinates as well, if available.

#### **(5) Overview of Geotechnical Design Objectives for the Various Project Stages**

(a) **Project Definition.** The project design office uses the geotechnical investigation results obtained during the project definition phase to develop the project delivery cost and schedule. Geotechnical recommendations provided for this phase will be at the conceptual/feasibility level. The investigation for this phase usually consists of a visual project walk-through and a review of the existing records, geologic maps, and so forth.

For projects of significant geotechnical scope and complexity, and if soil borings are not available at critical locations within the project, some soil borings might be drilled at this time. Potential geotechnical hazards (earthquake faults, liquefaction, landslides, rockfall, soft ground, for example) are identified during project definition, and conceptual hazard avoidance or mitigation plans are developed. Future geotechnical design

services needed in terms of time and cost, including the need for special permits to perform the geotechnical exploration (critical areas ordinances), are determined at this time.

(b) **Project Design.** Once the roadway geometry is established, detailed design of cut and fill slopes, adequate to establish the right of way needs, is accomplished. Once approximate wall locations and heights are known, preliminary design of walls is performed to establish feasibility, primarily to establish right of way needs (as is true for slopes) and likely wall types. A similar level of design is applied to hydraulic structures, and to determine overall construction staging and constructibility requirements to address the geotechnical issues at the site. Conceptual and/or more detailed preliminary bridge foundation design is conducted during this phase if it was not conducted during project definition. Before the end of this phase, the geotechnical data necessary to allow future completion of the PS&E level design work is gathered (final geometric data, test hole data, and so forth.).

(c) **PS&E Development.** Final design of all geotechnical project features is accomplished. Recommendations for these designs, as well as special provisions and plan details to incorporate the geotechnical design recommendations in the PS&E, are provided in the geotechnical report. Minor geotechnical features such as signal/sign foundations and small detention/retention ponds are likely to be addressed at this stage, as the project details become clearer. Detailed recommendations for the constructibility of the project geotechnical features are also provided.

## **(6) Earthwork**

(a) **Project Definition.** The project designer contacts and meets with the RME, and the HQ Geotechnical Services Division as needed, at the project site to conduct a field review to help identify the geotechnical issues for the project.

In general, if soil/rock conditions are poor and/or large cuts or fills are anticipated, the RME requests that the HQ Geotechnical Services Division participate in the field review and reporting efforts.

The designer provides a description and location of the proposed earthwork to the RME.

- For widening of existing facilities, the anticipated width, length, and location of the widening, relative to the current facility, are provided.
- For realignments, the approximate new location proposed for the facility is provided.
- Locations in terms of length can be by mile post or stations.

A brief conceptual level report is provided to the designer that summarizes the results of the investigation.

(b) **Project Design.** Geotechnical data necessary to allow completion of the PS&E level design is compiled during the design phase. This includes soils borings, testing, and final geometric data. Detailed design of cut and fill slopes can be done once the roadway geometry is established and geotechnical data is available. The purpose of this design effort is to determine the maximum stable cut or fill slope and, for fills, potential for short and long term settlement. Also, the usability of the cut materials and the type of borrow needed for the project, if any, is evaluated. Evaluate the use of soil bioengineering as an option for building steeper slopes or to prevent surface erosion. See the Chapter 1350 "Soil Bioengineering," for more information.

The designer requests a geotechnical report from the RME. The site data indicated in 510.04(4), as applicable, is provided. It is important that the request for the geotechnical report be made as early in the design phase as practical. Cost and schedule requirements to generate the report are project specific and can vary widely. The time required to obtain permits and rights of entry must be considered when establishing schedule requirements.

The RME, in conjunction with the HQ Geotechnical Services Division, provides the following information as part of the geotechnical report (as applicable):

1. General description of the regional and site geology
2. Summary of the investigation



3. Boring logs
4. Laboratory tests and results
5. Soil/rock unit descriptions
6. Ground water conditions
7. Embankment design recommendations
  - The slope required for stability
  - Estimated amount and rate of settlement
  - Stability and settlement mitigation requirements
  - Construction staging requirements
  - Effects of site constraints
  - Monitoring needs
  - Material and compaction requirements
  - Subgrade preparation
8. Cut design recommendations
  - The slope required for stability
  - Stability mitigation requirements (deep seated stability and erosion)
  - Identification of seepage areas and how to mitigate them
  - Effects of site constraints
  - Monitoring requirements
  - Usability of excavated cut material, including gradation, moisture conditions and need for aeration, and shrink/swell characteristics

The recommendations include the background regarding analysis approach and any agreements with the region or other customers regarding the definition of acceptable level of risk.

The project office uses the report to finalize design decisions for the project. To meet slope stability requirements, additional right of way might be required or a wall might be needed. Wall design is covered in Chapter 1130. Construction timing might require importing material rather than using cut materials. The report is used to address this and other constructibility issues. The report is also used to proceed with completion of the project PS&E design.

(c) **PS&E Development.** Adequate geotechnical design information to complete the PS&E is typically received during project design. Additional geotechnical work might be needed when right of way cannot be acquired, restrictions are included in permits, or other requirements are added that result in changes in the design.

Special provisions and plan details, if not received as part of the report provided during project design, are developed with the assistance of the RME or the HQ Geotechnical Services Division. The project designer uses this information, as well as the design phase report, to complete the PS&E documents. Both the region's Materials Section and the HQ Geotechnical Services Division can review the contract plans before the PS&E review process begins, if requested. Otherwise, they will review the contract plans during the normal PS&E review process.

## **(7) Hydraulic Structures and Environmental Mitigation**

(a) **Project Definition.** The designer provides a description and location of the proposed hydraulic/environmental improvements and other pertinent site information, and discusses the extent of the hydraulics and environmental improvements, with both the RME and the HQ Hydraulics Branch, to identify the geotechnical issues to be investigated. At this stage, only the identification and feasibility of the proposed hydraulic structures or environmental mitigation are investigated. The cost and schedule requirements for the geotechnical investigation are also determined at this time.

Examples of hydraulic structures include, but are not limited to, large culverts, pipe arches, underground detention vaults, and fish passage structures. Examples of environmental mitigation include, but are not limited to, detention/retention ponds and wetland creation.

(b) **Project Design.** The designer requests a geotechnical report from the RME. The site data indicated in 510.04(4), as applicable, is provided along with the following information:

- Pertinent field observations (such as unstable slopes, existing soft soils or boulders, or erosion around and damage to existing culverts or other drainage structures).
- Jurisdictional requirements for geotechnical design of berms/dams.

It is important that the request for the geotechnical report be made as early in the design phase as practical. Cost and schedule requirements to generate the report are project specific and can vary widely. The time required to obtain permits and rights of entry must be considered when establishing schedule requirements.

The RME, with support from the HQ Geotechnical Services Division as needed, provides the following information, when requested and where applicable, as part of the project geotechnical report:

- Soil boring logs.
- Soil pH and resistivity.
- Water table elevation.
- Soil infiltration rates (highest rate for assessing spill containment/aquifer protection and long-term rate for determining pond capacity).
- Bearing capacity and settlement for hydraulic structure foundations.
- Slope stability for ponds.
- Retention berm/dam design.
- Potential for and amount of differential settlement along culverts and pipe arches and the estimated time required for settlement to occur.
- Soil pressures and properties (primarily for underground detention vaults).
- Erosion potential.
- Geosynthetic design per Chapter 530.
- Recommendations for mitigation of the effect of soft or unstable soil on the hydraulic structures.
- Recommendations for construction.

Note that retaining walls that are part of a pond, fish passage, and the like, are designed per Chapter 1130.

The project designer uses the geotechnical information to:

- Finalize design decisions.
- Evaluate and mitigate environmental issues.
- Proceed with completion of the PS&E design (includes determining the most cost effective hydraulic structure/pond to meet the desired objectives, locating and sizing ponds and foundations for hydraulic structures, structural design, mitigating the effects of settlement, satisfying local jurisdictional requirements for design, and so forth).

(c) **PS&E Development.** During PS&E development, the designer uses the information provided in the geotechnical report as follows:

- Select pipe materials in accordance with corrosion, resistivity, and abrasion guidelines in the *Hydraulics Manual*.
- Consider and include construction recommendations.

Additional design and specification guidance and support from the RME or the HQ Geotechnical Services Division are sought as needed. Both sections provide careful review of the contract plans before the PS&E review process begins, if requested. Otherwise, they will review the contract plans during the normal PS&E review process.

## **(8) Signals, Sign Bridges, Cantilever Signs, and Luminaire Foundations**

### **(a) Project Definition and Design.**

Geotechnical information is usually not required for signals, sign bridges, cantilever signs, and luminaires during project definition.

The region's Traffic Office contacts the RME for conceptual foundation recommendations. The conceptual recommendations are based on existing information in the area, and identify if Standard Plan foundations are feasible or if special design foundations are required. If good soils are anticipated or the foundations will be placed in fill, Standard Plan foundations can

be assumed. If special design foundations are required, additional time and money can be included in the project to accommodate increased field exploration for foundation design, HQ Geotechnical Services Division involvement, and structural design by the HQ Bridge and Structures Office.

(b) **PS&E Development.** Foundation recommendations are made by either the RME or the HQ Geotechnical Services Division. The recommendations provide all necessary geotechnical information to complete the PS&E.

The region's Traffic Office (or region's Project Engineer in some cases) is responsible for delivering the following project information to the region's Materials Engineer:

- Plan sheet showing the location of the structures (station and offset) and the planned structure type.
- Applicable values for: XYZ, strain pole class, sign bridge span length, luminaire height, variable message sign weight, wind load, CCTV pole height, and known utility information in the area.

The RME provides the following information to the requester if Standard Plan foundation types can be used:

- Allowable lateral bearing capacity of the soil.
- Results of all field explorations.
- Groundwater elevation.
- Foundation constructibility.

The region uses this information to complete the plan sheets and prepare any special provisions. If utilities are identified during the field investigation that could conflict with the foundations, the region's project office pursues moving or accommodating the utility. Accommodation could require special foundation designs.

If special designs are required, the RME notifies the requester that special designs are required and forwards the information received from the region to the HQ Geotechnical Services Division. The HQ Geotechnical Services Division provides

the HQ Bridge and Structures Office with the necessary geotechnical recommendations to complete the foundation designs. The region coordinates with the HQ Bridge and Structures Office to ensure that they have all the information necessary to complete the design. Depending on the structure type and complexity, the HQ Bridge and Structures Office might produce the plan sheets and special provisions for the foundations, or they might provide the region with information so that the region can complete the plan sheets and special provisions.

### **(9) Buildings, Park and Ride Lots, Rest Areas, and Communication Towers**

In general, the RME functions as the clearing house for the geotechnical work to be conducted in each of the phases for technical review of the work if the work is performed by consultants, or for getting the work done in-house. For sites and designs that are more geotechnically complex, the RME contacts the HQ Geotechnical Services Division for assistance.

Detailed geotechnical investigation guidance is provided in Facilities Operating Procedure 9-18, "Site Development." In summary, this guidance addresses the following phases of design:

(a) **Site Selection.** Conceptual geotechnical investigation (based on historical data and minimal subsurface investigation) of several alternative sites is performed in which the geotechnical feasibility of each site for the intended use is evaluated, allowing the sites to be ranked. In this phase, geological hazards (landslides, rockfall, compressible soils, liquefaction, and so forth) are identified, and geotechnical data adequate to determine a preliminary cost to develop and build on the site is gathered.

(b) **Schematic Design.** For the selected site, the best locations for structures, utilities, and other elements of the project are determined based on site constraints and ground conditions. In this phase, the site is characterized more thoroughly than in the site selection phase, but subsurface exploration is not structure specific.

(c) **Design Development.** The final locations of each of the project structures, utilities, and other project elements determined from the schematic design phase are identified. Once these final locations are available, a geotechnical investigation adequate to complete the final design of each of the project elements (structure foundations, detention/retention facilities, utilities, parking lots, roadways, site grading, and so forth) is conducted. From this investigation and design, the final PS&E is developed.

### **(10) Retaining Walls, Reinforced Slopes, and Noise Walls**

(a) **Project Definition.** The designer provides a description and location of the proposed walls or reinforced slopes, including the potential size of the proposed structures and other pertinent site information, to the RME. At this stage, only the identification and feasibility of the proposed walls or reinforced slopes are investigated. A field review may also be conducted at this time as part of the investigation effort. In general, if soil/rock conditions are poor and/or large walls or reinforced slopes are anticipated, the RME requests that the HQ Geotechnical Services Division participate in the field review and reporting efforts. The cost and schedule requirements for the geotechnical investigation are also determined at this time.

A brief conceptual level report that summarizes the results of the investigation may be provided to the designer at this time, depending on the complexity of the geotechnical issues.

(b) **Project Design and PS&E Development.** Geotechnical data necessary to allow completion of the PS&E level design for walls and reinforced slopes are compiled during the design and PS&E development phases. This includes soils borings, testing, and final geometric data. Detailed design of walls and reinforced slopes can be done once the roadway geometry is established and geotechnical data are available. The purpose of this design effort is to determine the wall and slope geometry needed for stability, noise wall and retaining wall foundation requirements, and the potential for short- and long-term settlement.

The designer requests a geotechnical report from the RME for retaining walls, noise walls, and reinforced slopes that are not part of the bridge preliminary plan. For walls that are part of the bridge preliminary plan, the HQ Bridge and Structures Office requests the geotechnical report for the walls from the HQ Geotechnical Services Division. For both cases, see Chapter 1130 for the detailed design process for retaining walls and reinforced slopes and Chapter 1140 for the detailed design process for noise walls. It is important that requests for a geotechnical report be made as early in the design phase as practical. The time required to obtain permits and rights of entry must be considered when establishing schedule requirements.

For retaining walls and reinforced slopes, the site data to be provided with the request for a geotechnical report are as indicated in Chapter 1130. Also supply right of entry agreements and permits required for the geotechnical investigation. The site data indicated in 510.04(4), as applicable, are provided for noise walls.

The RME or the HQ Geotechnical Services Division (see Chapter 1130 or 1140 for specific responsibilities for design), provides the following information as part of the geotechnical report (as applicable):

1. General description of the regional and site geology
2. Summary of the investigation
3. Boring logs
4. Laboratory tests and results
5. Soil/rock unit descriptions
6. Ground water conditions
7. Retaining wall/reinforced slope and noise wall recommendations
  - Recommended geometry for stability
  - Stability and settlement mitigation requirements, if needed
  - Foundation type and capacity
  - Estimated amount and rate of settlement



- Design soil parameters
- Construction staging requirements
- Effects of site constraints
- Monitoring needs
- Material and compaction requirements
- Subgrade preparation

The recommendations may also include the background regarding analysis approach and any agreements with the region or other customers regarding the definition of acceptable level of risk. Additional details and design issues to be considered in the geotechnical report are as provided in Chapter 1130 for retaining walls and reinforced slopes and in Chapter 1140 for noise walls. The project designer uses this information for final wall/reinforced slope selection and to complete the PS&E.

For final PS&E preparation, special provisions and plan details (if not received as part of the report provided during project design) are developed with the assistance of the region Materials Section or the HQ Geotechnical Services Division. Both the region Materials Section and the HQ Geotechnical Services Division can review the contract plans before the PS&E review process begins, if requested. Otherwise, they will review the contract plans during the normal PS&E review process.

### **(11) Unstable Slopes**

Unstable slope mitigation includes the stabilization of known landslides and rockfall that occur on slopes adjacent to the WSDOT transportation system, and that have been programmed under the P3 unstable slope program.

(a) **Project Definition.** The region's project office provides a description and location of the proposed unstable slope mitigation work to the RME. Location of the proposed work can be mile post limits or stationing. The region's project designer meets at the project site with the RME and HQ Geotechnical Services Division to conduct a field review, discuss project requirements, and identify geotechnical issues associated with the unstable slope project. The

RME requests that the HQ Geotechnical Services Division participate in the field review and project definition reporting.

The level of work in the project definition phase for unstable slopes is conceptual in nature, not final design. The geotechnical investigation generally consists of a field review, a more detailed assessment of the unstable slope, review of the conceptual mitigation developed during the programming phase of the project, and proposed modification (if any) to the original conceptual level unstable slope mitigation. The design phase geotechnical services cost and schedule, including any required permits, are determined at this time. A brief conceptual level report is provided to the project designer that summarizes the results of the project definition investigation.

(b) **Project Design.** Geotechnical information and field data necessary to complete the unstable slope mitigation design is compiled during this design phase. This work includes, depending on the nature of the unstable slope problem, test borings, rock structure mapping, geotechnical field instrumentation, laboratory testing, and slope stability analysis. The purpose of this design effort is to determine the most appropriate method(s) to stabilize the known unstable slope.

The designer requests a geotechnical report from the HQ Geotechnical Services Division through the RME. The site data indicated in 510.04(4), as applicable, is provided along with the following information:

- Plan sheet showing the station and location of the proposed unstable slope mitigation project.
- If requested, Digital Terrain Model (DTM) files necessary to define the on-ground topography of the project site. The limits of the DTM will have been defined during the project definition phase.

It is important that the request for the geotechnical report be made as early in the design phase as practical. Cost and schedule requirements to generate the report are project specific and can vary widely. Unstable slope design investigations might require geotechnical monitoring of ground movement and ground water over an extended

period of time to develop the required field information for the unstable slope mitigation design. The time required to obtain rights of entry and other permits, as well as the long-term monitoring data, must be considered when establishing schedule requirements for the geotechnical report.

The HQ Geotechnical Services Division provides the following information as part of the project geotechnical report (as applicable):

- General site description and summary of site geology.
- Summary of the field investigation.
- Boring logs.
- Laboratory tests and results.
- Geotechnical field instrumentation results.
- Summary of the engineering geology of the site including geologic units encountered.
- Unstable slope design analysis and mitigation recommendations.
- Constructibility issues associated with the unstable slope mitigation.
- Appropriate special provisions for inclusion in the contact plans.

The region's project design office uses the geotechnical report to finalize the design decisions for the project and the completion of the PS&E design.

(c) **PS&E Development.** Adequate geotechnical design information to complete the PS&E is typically obtained during the project design phase. Additional geotechnical work might be needed when right of way cannot be acquired, restrictions are included in permits, or other requirements are added that result in changes to the design.

Special provisions, special project elements, and design details (if not received as part of the design phase geotechnical report) are developed with the assistance of the RME and the HQ Geotechnical Services Division. The region's project designer uses this information in conjunction with the design phase geotechnical report to complete the PS&E document. The RME

and the HQ Geotechnical Services Division can review the contract plans before the PS&E review begins, if requested. Otherwise, they will review the contract plans during the normal PS&E review process.

## **(12) *Rockslope Design***

(a) **Project Definition.** The region's project office provides a description and location of the proposed rock excavation work to the RME. For widening of existing rock cuts, the anticipated width and length of the proposed cut in relationship to the existing cut are provided. For new alignments, the approximate location and depth of the cut are provided. Location of the proposed cut(s) can be mile post limits or stationing. The project designer meets at the project site with the RME and the HQ Geotechnical Services Division to conduct a field review, discusses project requirements, and identify any geotechnical issues associated with the proposed rock cuts. The RME requests that the HQ Geotechnical Services Division participate in the field review and project definition reporting.

The level of rock slope design work for the project definition phase is conceptual in nature. The geotechnical investigation generally consists of the field review, review of existing records, an assessment of existing rockslope stability, and preliminary geologic structure mapping. The focus of this investigation is to assess the feasibility of the rock cuts for the proposed widening or realignment, not final design. A brief conceptual level report that summarizes the result of the project definition investigation is provided to the project designer.

(b) **Project Design.** Detailed rockslope design is done once the roadway geometrics have been established. The rockslope design cannot be finalized until the roadway geometrics have been finalized. Geotechnical information and field data necessary to complete the rockslope design are compiled during this design phase. This work includes rock structure mapping, test borings, laboratory testing, and slope stability analysis. The purpose of this design effort is to determine the maximum stable cut slope angle, and any additional rockslope stabilization measures that could be required.

The designer requests a geotechnical report from the HQ Geotechnical Services Division through the RME. The site data indicated in 510.04(4), as applicable, is provided.

It is important that the request for the geotechnical report be made as early in the design phase as practical. Cost and schedule requirements to generate the report are project specific and can vary widely. The time required to obtain permits and rights of entry must be considered when establishing schedule requirements.

The HQ Geotechnical Services Division provides the following information as part of the project geotechnical report (as applicable):

1. General site description and summary of site geology.
2. Summary of the field investigation.
3. Boring logs.
4. Laboratory tests and results.
5. Rock units encountered within the project limits.
6. Rock slope design analysis and recommendations.
  - Type of rockslope design analysis conducted and limitation of the analysis. Also included will be any agreements with the region and other customers regarding the definition of acceptable risk
  - The slope(s) required for stability
  - Additional slope stabilization requirements (rock bolts, rock dowels, and so forth.)
  - Rockslope ditch criteria (See Chapter 640)
  - Assessment of rippability
  - Blasting requirements including limitations on peak ground vibrations and air blast over-pressure, if required
  - Usability of the excavated material including estimates of shrink and swell
  - Constructibility issues associated with the rock excavation

The project office uses the geotechnical report to finalize the design decisions for the project, and the completion of the PS&E design for the rockslope elements of the project.

(c) **PS&E Development.** Adequate geotechnical design information to complete the PS&E is typically obtained during the project design phase. Additional geotechnical work might be needed when right of way cannot be acquired, restrictions are included in permits, or other requirements are added that result in change to the design.

Special provisions, special blasting requirements, and plans details, if not received as part of the design phase geotechnical report, are developed with the assistance of the RME or the HQ Geotechnical Services Division. The project designer uses this information in conjunction with the design phase geotechnical report to complete the PS&E documents. The RME and the HQ Geotechnical Services Division review the contract plans before the PS&E review begins, if requested. Otherwise, they will review the contract plans during the normal PS&E review process.

### **(13) Bridge Foundations**

(a) **Project Definition.** The HQ Geotechnical Services Division supports the project definition process to develop reasonably accurate estimates of bridge substructure costs. For major projects and for projects that are located in areas with little or no existing geotechnical information, a field review is recommended. The region's office responsible for project definition coordinates field reviews. Subsurface exploration (drilling) is usually not required at this time, but might be needed if cost estimates cannot be prepared within an acceptable range of certainty.

The HQ Bridge and Structures Office, once they have received the necessary site data from the region's project office, is responsible for delivering the following project information to the HQ Geotechnical Services Division:

- Alternative alignments and/or locations of bridge structures.
- A preliminary estimate of channelization (structure width).

- Known environmental constraints.

The Bridge and Structures and region offices can expect to receive the following from the

HQ Geotechnical Services Division:

- Summary or copies of existing geotechnical information.
- Identification of geotechnical hazards (slides, liquefiable soils, soft soil deposits, and so forth.).
- Identification of permits that might be required for subsurface exploration (drilling).
- Conceptual foundation types and depths.
- If requested, an estimated cost and time to complete a geotechnical foundation report.

The HQ Bridge and Structures Office uses this information to refine preliminary bridge costs. The region's project office uses the estimated cost and time to complete a geotechnical foundation report to develop the project delivery cost and schedule.

(b) **Project Design.** The HQ Geotechnical Services Division assists the HQ Bridge and Structures Office with preparation of the bridge Preliminary Plan. Geotechnical information gathered for project definition will normally be adequate for this phase, as test holes for the final bridge design cannot be drilled until accurate pier location information is available. For selected major projects, a type, size, and location (TS&L) report might be prepared which usually requires some subsurface exploration to provide a more detailed, though not final, estimate of foundation requirements.

The HQ Bridge and Structures Office is responsible for delivering the following project information, based on bridge site data received from the region's project office, to the HQ Geotechnical Services Division:

- Anticipated pier locations
- Approach fill heights
- For TS&L, alternate locations/alignments/structure types

The HQ Bridge and Structures Office can expect to receive:

- Conceptual foundation types, depths and capacities
- Permissible slopes for bridge approaches
- For TS&L, a summary of site geology and subsurface conditions, and more detailed preliminary foundation design parameters and needs
- If applicable or requested, erosion or scour potential

The HQ Bridge and Structures Office uses this information to complete the bridge preliminary plan. The region's project office confirms right of way needs for approach embankments. For TS&L, the geotechnical information provided is used for cost estimating and preferred alternate selection. The preliminary plans are used by the HQ Geotechnical Services Division to develop the site subsurface exploration plan.

(c) **PS&E Development.** During this phase, or as soon as a 95 percent preliminary plan is available, subsurface exploration (drilling) is performed and a geotechnical foundation report is prepared to provide all necessary geotechnical recommendations needed to complete the bridge PS&E.

The HQ Bridge and Structures Office is responsible for delivering the following project information to the HQ Geotechnical Services Division:

- 95 percent preliminary plans (concurrent with distribution for region approval)
- Estimated foundation loads and allowable settlement criteria for the structure, when requested

The HQ Bridge and Structures Office can expect to receive:

- Bridge geotechnical foundation report

The HQ Bridge and Structures Office uses this information to complete the bridge PS&E. The region's project office reviews the geotechnical foundation report for construction considerations and recommendations that might affect region items, estimates, staging, construction schedule, or other items.



Upon receipt of the structure PS&E review set, the HQ Geotechnical Services Division provides the HQ Bridge and Structures Office with a Summary of Geotechnical Conditions for inclusion in Appendix B of the contract.

#### **(14) Geosynthetics**

See Chapter 530 for geosynthetic design guidance.

#### **(15) Washington State Ferries Projects**

(a) **Project Design.** The HQ Geotechnical Services Division assists the Washington State Ferries (WSF) division with determining the geotechnical feasibility of all offshore facilities, terminal facility foundations, and bulkhead walls. For upland retaining walls and grading, utility trenches, and pavement design, the RME assists WSF with determining geotechnical feasibility.

In addition to the site data identified in Section 510.04(4), as applicable, the following information is supplied by WSF to the HQ Geotechnical Services Division or the RME, as appropriate, with the request for the project geotechnical report::

- A plan showing anticipated structure locations as well as existing structures.
- Relevant historical data for the site.
- A plan showing utility trench locations.
- Anticipated utility trench depths.
- Proposed roadway profiles.

WSF can expect to receive:

- Results of any borings or laboratory tests conducted.
- A description of geotechnical site conditions.
- Conceptual foundation types, depths and capacities.
- Conceptual wall types.
- Assessment of constructibility issues that affect feasibility.
- Surfacing depths and/or pavement repair and drainage schemes.

- If applicable or requested, erosion or scour potential.

WSF uses this information to complete the project design report, design decisions, and estimated project budget and schedule.

WSF is responsible for obtaining any necessary permits or right of entry agreements needed to access structure locations for the purpose of subsurface exploration (for example, test hole drilling). The time required for obtaining permits and rights of entry must be considered when developing project schedules. Possible permits and agreements might include but are not limited to:

- City, county, or local agency use permits.
- Sensitive area ordinance permits.

#### **(b) PS&E Development**

Subsurface exploration (drilling) is performed and a geotechnical foundation report is prepared to provide all necessary geotechnical recommendations needed to complete the PS&E.

The designer requests a geotechnical report from the HQ Geotechnical Services Division or the RME, as appropriate. The site data indicated in 510.04(4), as applicable, is provided along with the following information:

- A plan showing final structure locations as well as existing structures.
- Proposed structure loadings.

WSF can expect to receive:

- Results of any borings or laboratory tests conducted.
- A description of geotechnical site conditions.
- Final foundation types, depths, and capacities.
- Final wall types and geotechnical designs/parameters for each wall.
- Assessment of constructibility issues to be considered in foundation selection and when assembling the PS&E.
- Pile driving information - driving resistance and estimated overdrive.

- Surfacing depths and/or pavement repair and drainage schemes.

WSF uses this information to complete the PS&E.

Upon receipt of the WSF PS&E review set, the HQ Geotechnical Services Division provides WSF with a Summary of Geotechnical Conditions for inclusion in Appendix B of the Contract. A Final Geotechnical Project Documentation package is assembled by the HQ Geotechnical Services Division and sent to WSF or the Plans Branch, as appropriate, for reproduction and sale to prospective bidders.

### **510.05 Use of Geotechnical Consultants**

The HQ Geotechnical Services Division or the RME assists in developing the geotechnical scope and estimate for the project, so that the consultant contract is appropriate. (Consultant Services assists in this process.) A team meeting between the consultant team, the region or Washington State Ferries (depending on whose project it is), and the HQ Geotechnical Services Division/RME is conducted early in the project to develop technical communication lines and relationships. Good proactive communication between all members of the project team is crucial to the success of the project due to the complex supplier-client relationships.

### **510.06 Geotechnical Work by Others**

Geotechnical design work conducted for the design of structures or other engineering works by other agencies or private developers within the right of way is subject to the same geotechnical engineering requirements as for engineering works performed by WSDOT. Therefore, the provisions contained within this chapter also apply in principle to such work. All geotechnical work conducted for engineering works within the WSDOT right of way or that otherwise directly impacts WSDOT facilities must be reviewed and approved by the HQ Geotechnical Services Division or the RME.

## **510.07 Surfacing Report**

Detailed criteria and methods that govern pavement rehabilitation can be found in WSDOT Pavement Guide Interactive. The RME provides the surfacing report to the region's project office. This report provides recommended pavement types, surfacing depths, pavement drainage recommendations, and pavement repair recommendations.

## **510.08 Documentation**

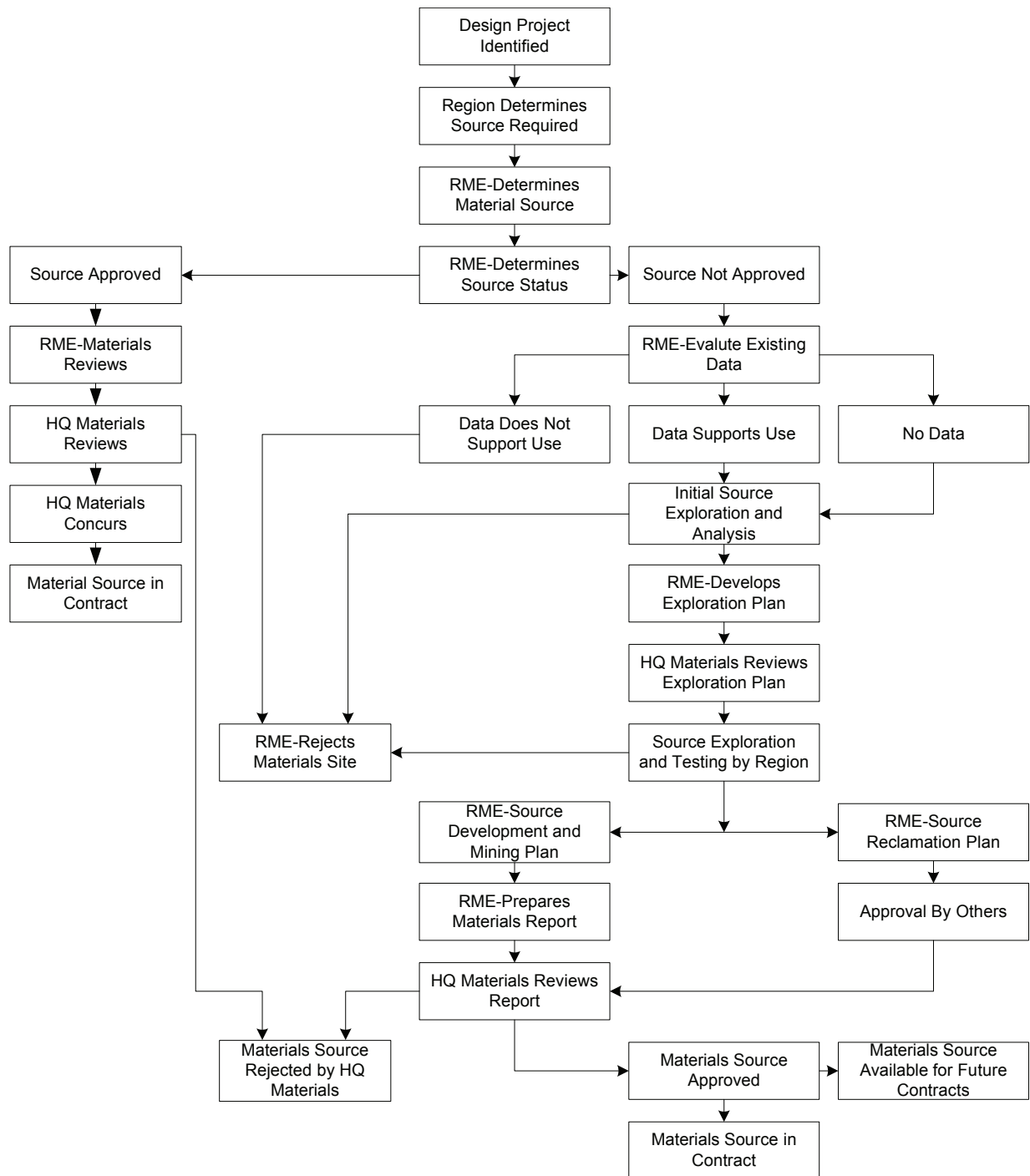
### **(1) Design Documentation**

A list of documents that are required to be preserved [in the Design Documentation Package (DDP) or the Project File (PF)] is on the following website:  
<http://www.wsdot.wa.gov/eesc/design/projectdev/>

### **(2) Final Geotechnical Project Documentation and Geotechnical Information Included as Part of the Construction Contract**

Once a project PS&E is near completion, all of the geotechnical design memorandums and reports are compiled together to form the Final Geotechnical Project Documentation, to be published for the use of prospective bidders. The detailed process for this is located in the *Plans Preparation Manual*.

Geotechnical information included as part of the contract generally consists of the final project boring logs, and, as appropriate for the project, a Summary of Geotechnical Conditions. Both of these items are provided by the HQ Geotechnical Services Division.



**Material Source Development Plan**  
**Figure 510-1**